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BRS: 1 and 3
BRS: 1 adn 3
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US-PAT-NO:

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Err
1	BRS	L1	5596	apatite$1 or hydroxyapatite$1	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:12			0
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3	BRS	L5	53	1 and 3	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:50			0
4	BRS	L7	36	chemoembol$	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:51			0
5	BRS	L9	1	7 and 1	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:53			0
6	BRS	L11	38219	ischemi$ or occlu$	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:51			0
7	BRS	L13	1865	hydroxylapatite$	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:55			0
8	BRS	L15	33	13 and 3	USPAT	2001/01/04 15:55			0
9	BRS	L17	23	15 not 5	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:50			0
10	BRS	L19	395	1 and 11	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:50			0
11	BRS	L21	76867	xray or x-ray	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:50			0
12	BRS	L23	107	19 and 21	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:50			0
13	BRS	L25	30625	occlu$	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:51			0
14	BRS	L27	307	1 and 25	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:51			0
15	BRS	L29	69	27 and 21	USPAT	2001/01/04 16:51			0
16	BRS	L31	65	29 not 5	USPAT	2001/01/04 17:17			0
17	BRS	L33	3	("5084015" or "5055307" or "6013591").pn.	USPAT	2001/01/04 17:17			0
18	BRS	L35	147064	imaging or x-ray or xray or radiograph$	USPAT	2001/01/04 17:18			0
19	BRS	L37	3	33 and 35	USPAT	2001/01/04 17:18			0

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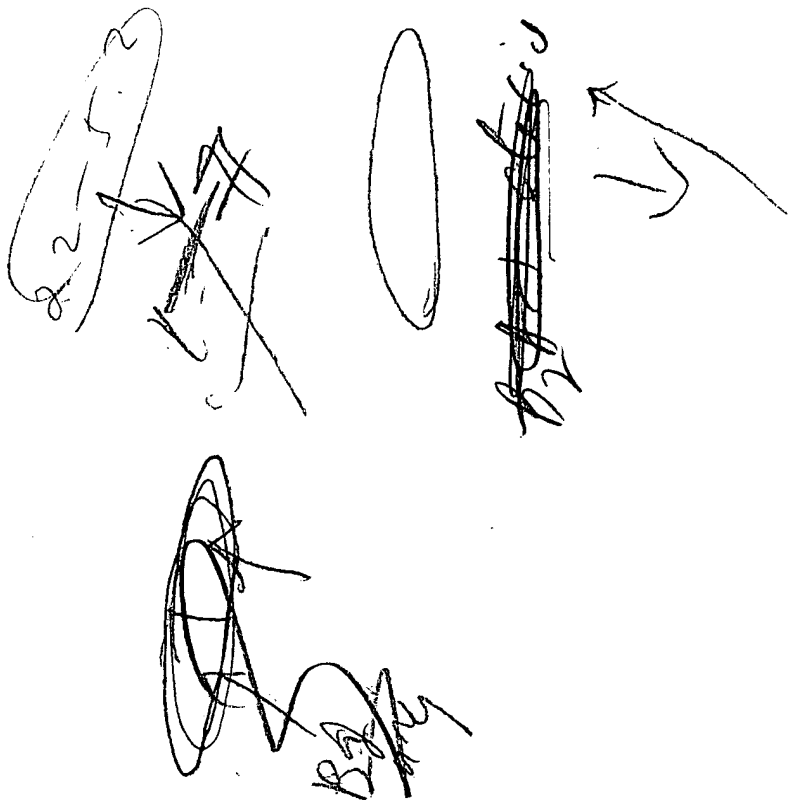

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  - BRS: (vitamin$1 or ascorb$ or tocopheryl or tocopherol) same thicke
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  - L5: (53) 1 and 3
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US-PAT-NO: 6123923
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6123923 A
TITLE: Optoacoustic contrast agents and methods for their use
DATE-ISSUED: September 26, 2000
US-CL-CURRENT: 424/9.52,424/450 ,424/9.1 ,424/9.2 ,424/9.3 ,424/9.6 ,514/410
APPL-NO: 8/ 993165
DATE FILED: December 18, 1997
DEFR:
"Clathrate" refers to a solid, semi-porous or porous particle which may be associated with vesicles. In a preferred form, the clathrates may form a cage-like structure containing cavities which comprise one or more vesicles bound to the clathrate, if desired. A stabilizing material may, if desired, be associated with the clathrate to promote the association of the vesicle with the clathrate. Clathrates may be formulated from, for example, porous apatites, such as calcium hydroxyapatites, and precipitates of polymers and metal ions, such as alginic acid precipitated with calcium salts.

DEFR:
A targeting ligand directed toward thrombotic material in the plaque may be used to differentiate between active and inactive regions of atherosclerotic plaque. Active plaques in the process of generating thrombi are more dangerous as these plaques may ultimately occlude a vessel or result in emboli. In this regard, in addition to low molecular weight heparin fragments, other targeting ligands, such as, for example, anti-fibrin antibody, tissuo plasminogen activator (t-PA), anti-thrombin antibody and fibrin antibodies directed to platelet activation factions, may be used to target active plaque with evolving clots. Preferred targeting ligands are those which will target a plasma membrane associated GPIIbIIIa in activated platelets in addition to targeting P-selectin, and an antibody or associated antibody fragment directed to GPIIbIIIa. The present invention is also useful for detecting regions of acute myocardial infarction. By attaching anti-myosin (particularly cardiomyosin) antibody or anti-actin antibodies to the lipids, polymers or stabilizing

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef	Retrieval C	Inventor	B	C	D	3
1	☑	☐	US 6156540 A	20001205	19	Thrombin inhibitor	435/69.2	435/243 ; 435/320.1 ; 435/325		Rosen, Craig A. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☑	☐	US 6146657 A	20001114	24	Gas-filled lipid spheres for use in diagnostic and therapeutic	424/450	424/489 ; 424/502 ; 424/9.32		Unger, Evan C. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☑	☐	US 6139819 A	20001031		Targeted contrast agents for diagnostic and therapeutic use	424/9.52	424/450 ; 424/9.51		Unger, Evan C. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☑	☐	US 6133422 A	20001017		Thrombin inhibitor	530/350	435/13 ; 435/243 ; 435/69.2		Rosen, Craig A. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☑	☐	US 6123923 A	20000926	81	Optoacoustic contrast agents and methods for their use	424/9.52	424/450 ; 424/9.1 ; 424/9.2		Unger, Evan C. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☑	☐	US 6120751 A	20000919		Charged lipids and uses for the same	424/9.51	264/4 ; 264/4.1 ; 424/450		Unger, Evan C.	☐	☐	☐	☐
7			US 6090800 A	20000718		Lipid soluble steroid	514/180	552/574		Unger, Evan C.				

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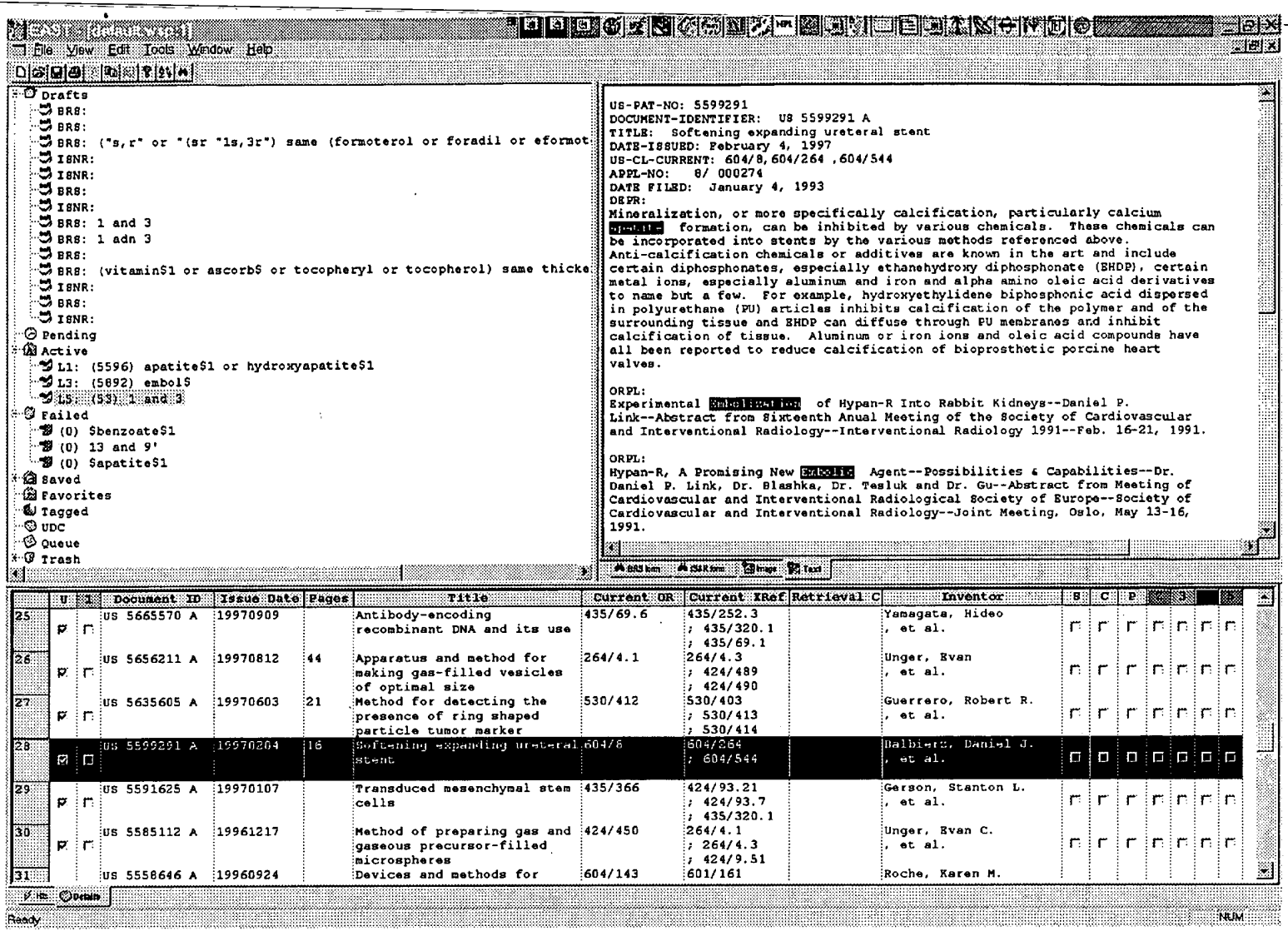
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Drafts
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L1: (5596) apatite$1 or hydroxyapatite$1
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L5: (53) 1 and 3
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US-PAT-NO: 5599291
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5599291 A
TITLE: Softening expanding ureteral stent
DATE-ISSUED: February 4, 1997
US-CL-CURRENT: 604/8,604/264 ,604/544
APPL-NO: 8/ 000274
DATE FILED: January 4, 1993
DEFR:
Mineralization, or more specifically calcification, particularly calcium apatite formation, can be inhibited by various chemicals. These chemicals can be incorporated into stents by the various methods referenced above. Anti-calcification chemicals or additives are known in the art and include certain diphosphonates, especially ethanehydroxy diphosphonate (EHDP), certain metal ions, especially aluminum and iron and alpha amino oleic acid derivatives to name but a few. For example, hydroxyethylidene biphosphonic acid dispersed in polyurethane (PU) articles inhibits calcification of the polymer and of the surrounding tissue and EHDP can diffuse through PU membranes and inhibit calcification of tissue. Aluminum or iron ions and oleic acid compounds have all been reported to reduce calcification of bioprosthetic porcine heart valves.
ORPL:
Experimental Embolization of Hypan-R Into Rabbit Kidneys--Daniel P. Link--Abstract from Sixteenth Anual Meeting of the Society of Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiology--Interventional Radiology 1991--Feb. 16-21, 1991.
ORPL:
Hypan-R, A Promising New Embolic Agent--Possibilities & Capabilities--Dr. Daniel P. Link, Dr. Blashka, Dr. Tesluk and Dr. Gu--Abstract from Meeting of Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiological Society of Europe--Society of Cardiovascular and Interventional Radiology--Joint Meeting, Oslo, May 13-16, 1991.
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25 US 5665570 A 19970909 Antibody-encoding recombinant DNA and its use 435/69.6 435/252.3 ; 435/320.1 ; 435/69.1 Yamagata, Hideo , et al.
26 US 5656211 A 19970812 44 Apparatus and method for making gas-filled vesicles of optimal size 264/4.1 264/4.3 ; 424/489 ; 424/490 Unger, Evan , et al.
27 US 5635605 A 19970603 21 Method for detecting the presence of ring shaped particle tumor marker 530/412 530/403 ; 530/413 ; 530/414 Guerrero, Robert R. , et al.
28 US 5599291 A 19970204 16 Softening expanding ureteral stent 604/8 604/264 ; 604/544 Dalbiez, Daniel J. , et al.
29 US 5591625 A 19970107 Transduced mesenchymal stem cells 435/366 424/93.21 ; 424/93.7 ; 435/320.1 Gerson, Stanton L. , et al.
30 US 5585112 A 19961217 Method of preparing gas and gaseous precursor-filled microspheres 424/450 264/4.1 ; 264/4.3 ; 424/9.51 Unger, Evan C. , et al.
31 US 5558646 A 19960924 Devices and methods for 604/143 601/161 Roche, Karen M.
Details
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File View Edit Tools Window Help

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5542935 A
TITLE: Therapeutic delivery systems related applications
DATE-ISSUED: August 6, 1996
US-CL-CURRENT: 604/190,424/450 ,600/458
APPL-NO: 8/ 160232
DATE FILED: November 30, 1993
PARENT-CASE:
RELATED APPLICATIONS This application is a continuation-in-part of applications U.S. Ser. Nos. 08/159,687 and 08/159,674 the latter now abandoned, filed concurrently herewith on Nov. 29, 1993, which is a continuation-in-part of application U.S. Ser. No. 08/076,250, filed Jun. 11, 1993, which is a continuation-in-part of applications U.S. Ser. Nos. 08/716,899 and 07/717,084, each filed Jun. 18, 1991, the former now abandoned & the latter U.S. Pat. No. 5,228,446, which in turn are continuation-in-parts of U.S. Ser. No. 569,828, filed Aug. 20, 1990 and now U.S. Pat. No. 5,088,499, which in turn is a continuation-in-part of application U.S. Ser. No. 07/455,707, filed Dec. 22, 1989 and now abandoned, the disclosures of each of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

DEPR:
Solutions of lipids or gaseous precursor-filled liposomes may be stabilized, for example, by the addition of a wide variety of viscosity modifiers, including, but not limited to carbohydrates and their phosphorylated and sulfonated derivatives; polyethers, preferably with molecular weight ranges between 400 and 8000; di- and trihydroxy alkanes and their polymers, preferably with molecular weight ranges between 800 and 8000. Glycerol propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, and polyvinyl alcohol may also be useful as stabilizers in the present invention. Particles which are porous or semi-solid such as hydroxyapatites metal oxides and coprecipitates of gels, e.g. hyaluronic acid with calcium may be used to formulate a center or nidus to stabilize the gaseous precursors. Of course, solid particles such as limestone, zeolites, and other particles would generally be considered unsuitable for injection into the intravascular space, however, they may be quite useful for forming a nidus for the entrapment of the gaseous precursors and function as effective gastrointestinal contrast agent, e.g. for MRI or computed tomography.

DEPR:
For embolization of a tissue such as the kidney or the lung, the microspheres are preferably less than about 200 microns in mean outside diameter.

	U	I	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef	Retrieval C	Inventor	S	C	P
31	☑	☐	US 5558646 A	19960924		Devices and methods for bone/tissue preparation	604/143	601/161 ; 604/131 ; 604/152		Roche, Karen M.	☐	☐	☐
32	☑	☐	US 5542935 A	19960806	66	Therapeutic delivery systems related applications	604/190	424/450 ; 600/458		Unger, Evan C. , et al.	☐	☐	☐
33	☑	☐	US 5520667 A	19960528		Methods for bone and other tissue preparation	604/290			Roche, Karen M.	☐	☐	☐

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5004015 A
TITLE: Catheter assembly of the hypodermic embedment type
DATE-ISSUED: January 28, 1992
US-CL-CURRENT: 604/288.02,604/185 ,604/9 ,604/96.01 ,606/191
APPL-NO: 7/ 459821
DATE FILED: January 11, 1990
FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:
FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-NO: JP 63-118839
FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-DATE: May 16, 1988
PCT-DATA:
PCT-DATE-FILED: May 15, 1989
PCT-APPL-NO: PCT/JP89/00490
PCT-371-DATE: January 11, 1990
PCT-102(E)-DATE: January 11, 1990
PCT-PUB-NO: WO89/11309
PCT-PUB-DATE: November 30, 1989
BSPR:
One of the intraarterial transfusion therapies is an embolic chemotherapy using a balloon catheter (Cancer and Chemotherapy, Vol. 11, No. 4, pages 806-813, 1984).

DEPR:
The materials of which the housing body 3A and lid 3B are formed may be any desired materials as long as they are inert to the living body, and preferably selected from resins such as polypropylene, high density polyethylene, and polycarbonate and ceramics such as alumina and apatite. The materials of which the housing body 3A and lid 3B are formed may be the same or different.

DEPR:
Next, the operation of the hypodermically embedable catheter assembly 1 of the invention for embolic chemotherapy will be described.

DEPR:
While maintaining an advantage associated with embolic chemotherapy that a medicament fluid in a high concentration can be directly infused to the destined site, the hypodermically embedable catheter assembly of the present invention allows therapeutic treatment to be repeatedly carried out any desired times in a simple manner with the hypodermically embedable catheter assembly kept indwelled in the body, significantly reducing the burden to the patient as

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	U	I	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef	Retrieval	C	Inventor	S	C	P	A	S
44	☑	☐	US 5260066 A	19931109	15	Cryogel bandage containing therapeutic agent	424/447	424/443 ; 424/445 ; 424/486			Wood, Louis L. , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
45	☑	☐	US 5219994 A	19930615	12	Inhibitor of tissue factor activity	530/380	435/69.6			Buonassisi, Vincenzo , et al.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
46	☑	☐	US 5135484 A	19920804	6	Method of removing plaque from vessels	604/28	604/101.03 ; 604/22 ; 604/508			Wright, John T. M.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
47	☑	☐	US 5004015 A	19920128	12	Catheter assembly of the hypodermic embedment type	604/280.02	604/185 ; 604/9 ; 604/96.01			Moriuchi, Yousuke	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
48	_	_	US 5055307 A	19911008		Slow release drug delivery	424/493	424/496			Tsuru, Sumiaki	_	_	_	_	_

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US-PAT-NO: 5055307
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5055307 A
TITLE: Slow release drug delivery granules and process for production thereof
DATE-ISSUED: October 8, 1991
US-CL-CURRENT: 424/493,424/496 ,424/497 ,424/498 ,424/499 ,424/500 ,424/501 ,424/502
APPL-NO: 7/ 458310
DATE FILED: December 28, 1989
FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:
FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-NO: JP 63-335355
FOREIGN-PRIORITY-APPL-DATE: December 29, 1988
DEPR:
In the practice of the present invention, the calcium phosphate compound used as a starting material of the granules is not restricted, provided that it has a Ca/P ratio of 1.3 to 1.8. A Ca/P ratio of 1.35 to 1.75 is preferable, and a Ca/P ratio of 1.4 to 1.7 is more preferably. Typical examples of the calcium phosphate compound useful in the invention include .alpha.-or .beta.-tricalcium phosphate, tetracalcium phosphate, different types of apatites such as hydroxyapatite or fluorinated apatite, and the like. These calcium phosphate compounds may be used separately or in combination to form the granules. Porous granules used in the present invention can be produced in accordance with any conventional method well-known in itself, such as the method in which a foaming agent such as hydrogen peroxide is used to form pores in the granules, or the method in which the calcium phosphate compound is mixed with a particulate substance capable of being dissipated upon heating and the mixture is granurated and then heated to form the porous granules.

DEPR:
The porous granules used in the present invention are those fired at a temperature of 200.degree. to 1400.degree. C., preferably 500.degree. to 1300.degree. C., more preferably 700.degree. to 1200.degree. C. The firing at temperatures of less than 200.degree. C. should be avoided, because the resulting granules have a low bonding strength, and therefore can be destroyed in physiological saline or blood. The destruction of the granules means that the granules can not be practically used in the chemotherapy. On the other hand, firing temperatures over 1400.degree. C. should be also avoided, because such high temperatures cause decomposition of the calcium phosphate compound, such as hydroxyapatite.

DEPR:
In addition, preferably, the porous granules have a granule size of 1 .mu.m to 10 mm. When the granules are used in the transcatheter vascular embolization, they have preferably a granule size of 5 to 1000 .mu.m, because capillary blood vessels generally have a diameter of at least 5 .mu.m and catheters used to apply the granules to a blood vessel generally have an inner diameter of about 1000 .mu.m. In practice, the granules have more preferably a granule size of 5 to 500 .mu.m, since it is ideal that the granules are retained in a vessel near to a tumor tissue to be treated. The granules have most preferably a granule size of 10 to 100 .mu.m. On the other hand, when the granules are used as a filler, the size of the granules may vary depending upon the size of defects to

	U	1	Document ID	Issue Date	Pages	Title	Current OR	Current XRef	Retrieval C	Inventor	S	C	P	2	3	4	5
47	☑	☐	US 5084015 A	19920128	12	Catheter assembly of the hypodermic embedment type	604/288.02	604/185 ; 604/9		Moriuchi, Yousuke	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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